REINO: FUNGI

FUNGOS

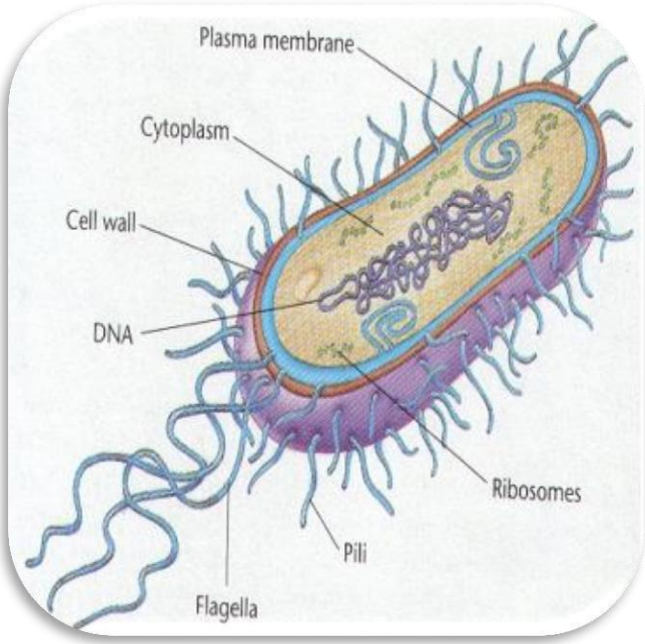
MICOSES

CARACTERÍSTICAS

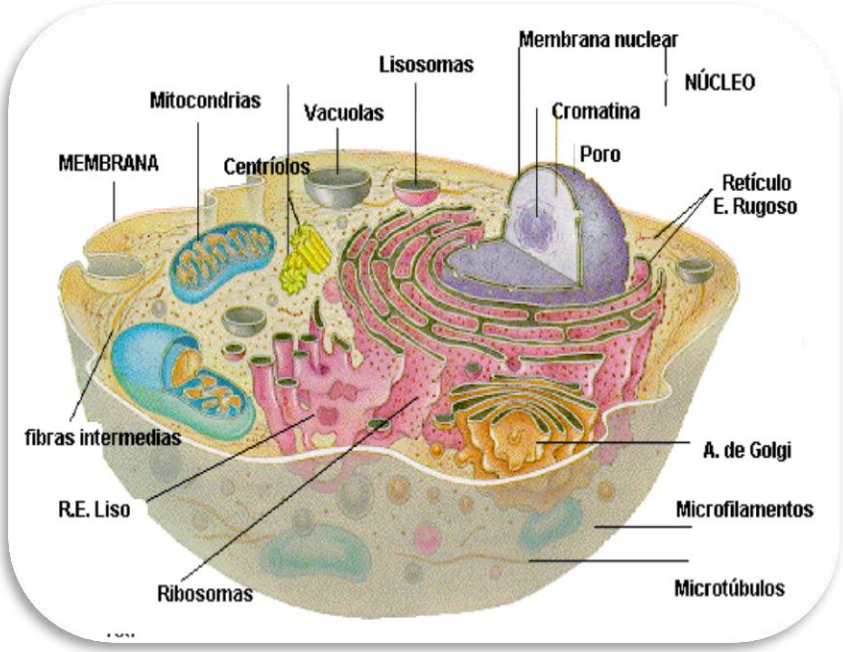
BACTÉRIAS

FUNGOS

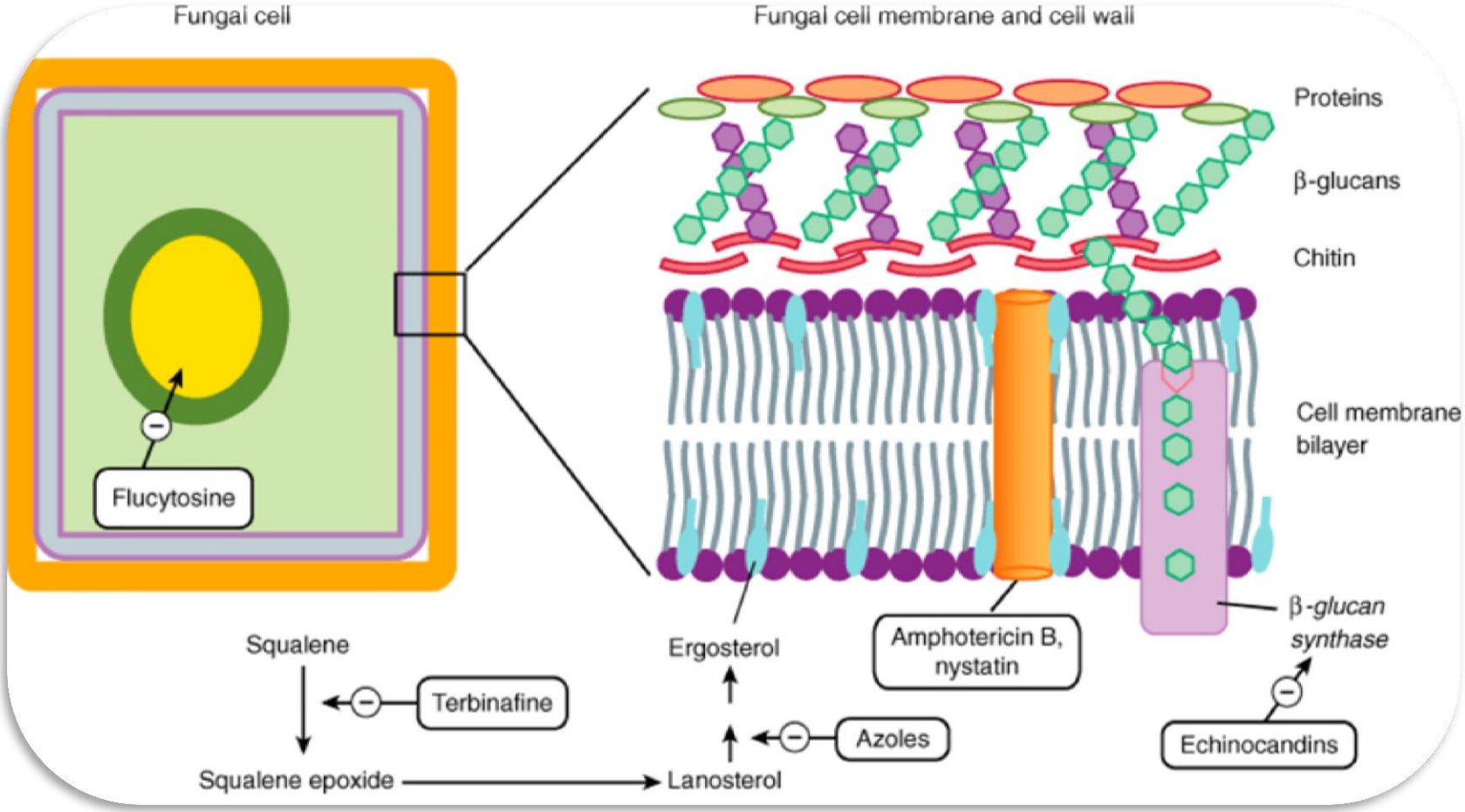
PROCARIOTOS



EUCARIOTOS



PAREDE CELULAR - QUITINA



MEMBRANA CELULAR - ERGOSTEROL

MEMBRANA PLASMÁTICA - ERGOSTEROL

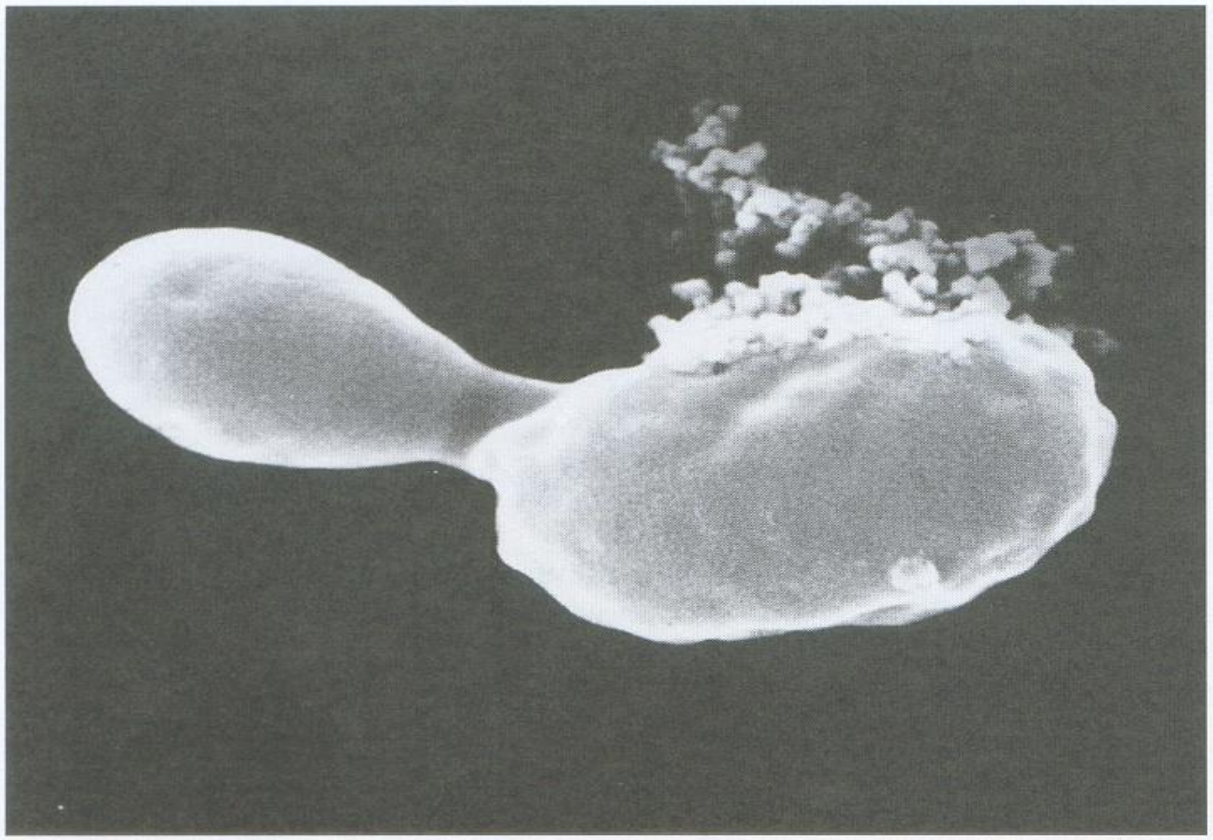
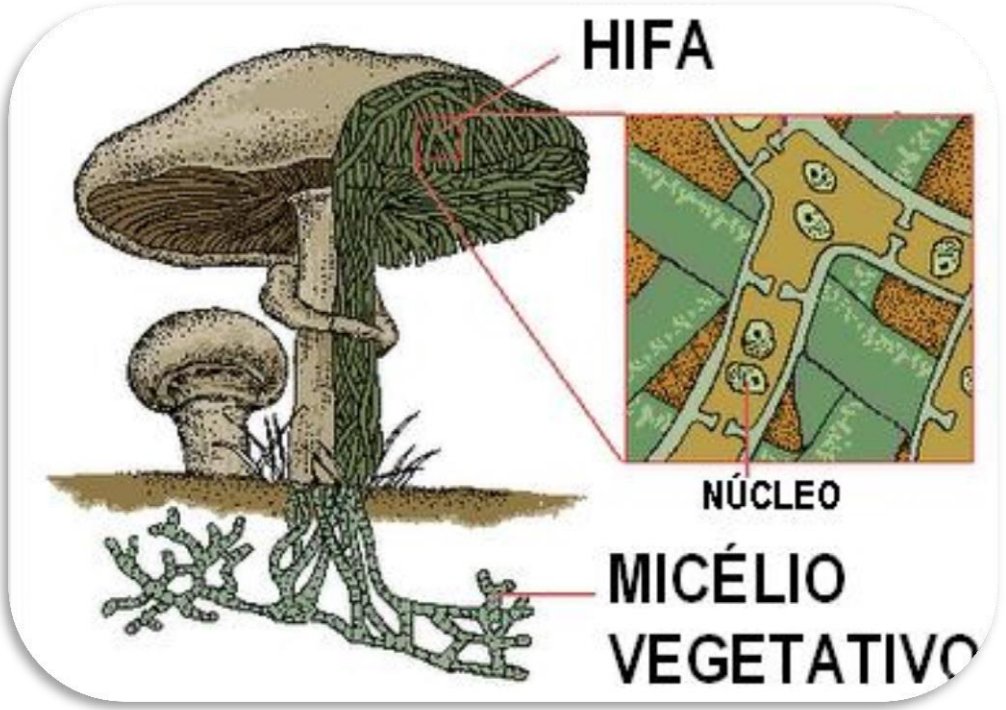


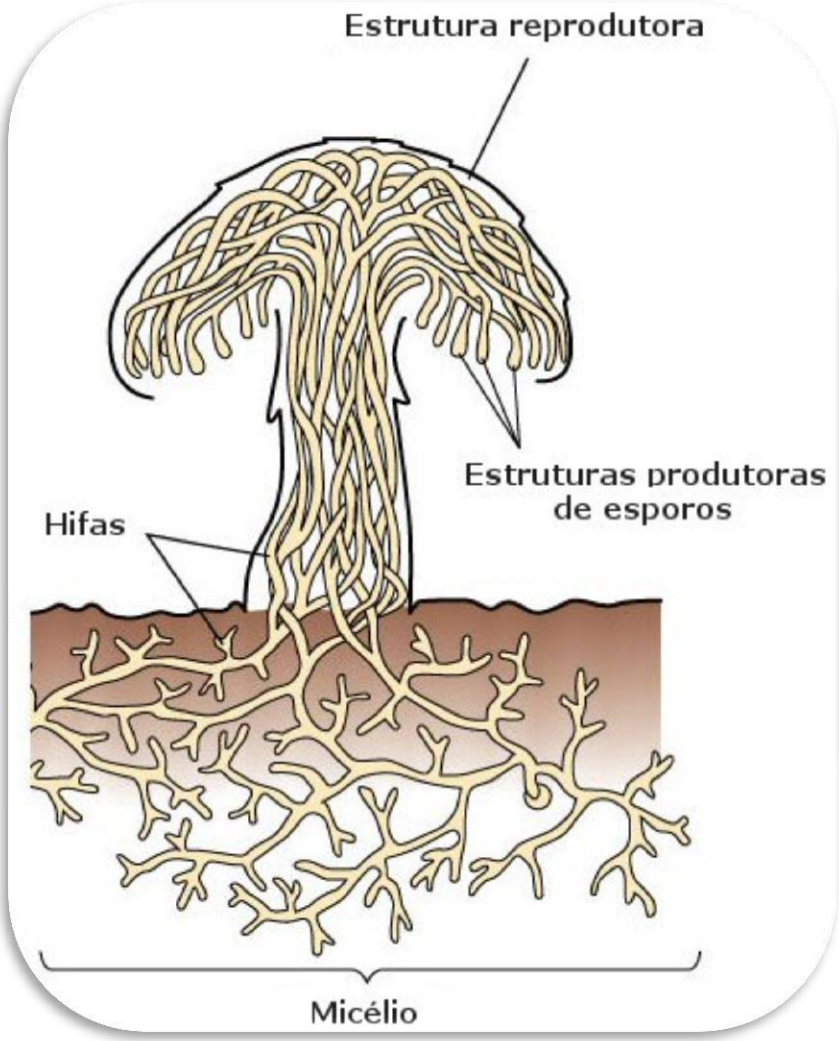
Figura 20.5 **Lesão da membrana plasmática de uma célula de levedura causada por uma droga antifúngica.** A célula libera seus componentes citoplasmáticos à medida que a membrana plasmática é rompida pela droga antifúngica miconazol.

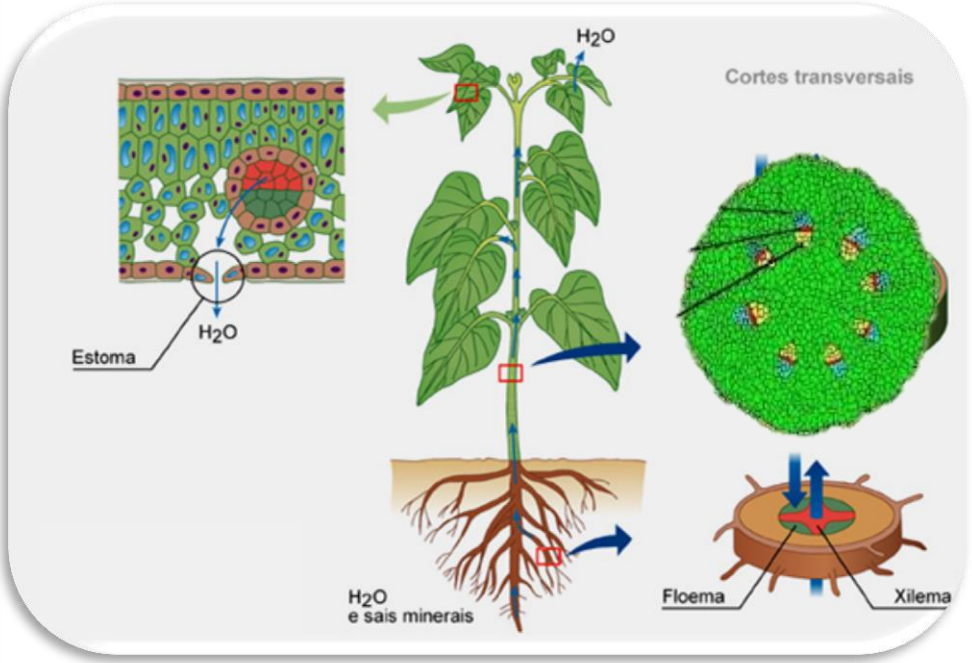
ALVO DE AÇÃO DA MAIORIA DOS PRODUTOS ANTIFÚNGICOS

COGUMELOS – FUNGOS MACROSCÓPICOS



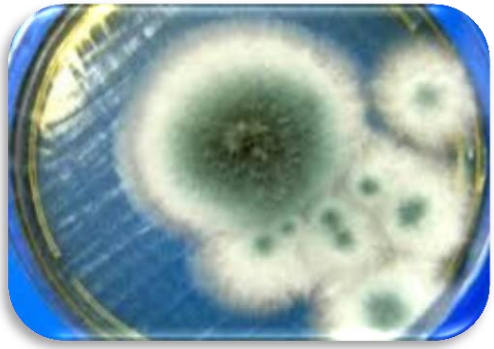
COGUMELOS – FUNGOS MACROSCÓPICOS





FUNGOS MICROSCÓPICOS

FILAMENTOSOS



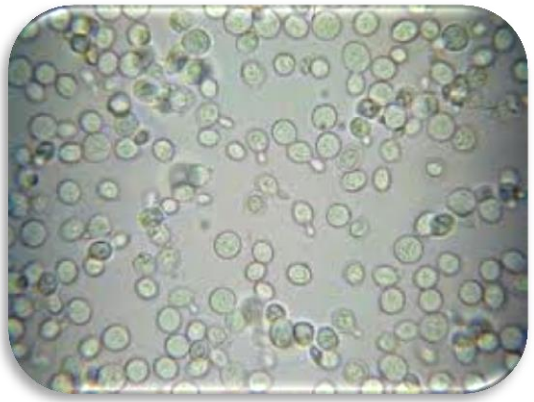
LEVEDURIFORMES

BOLORES

LEVEDURAS

LEVEDURAS

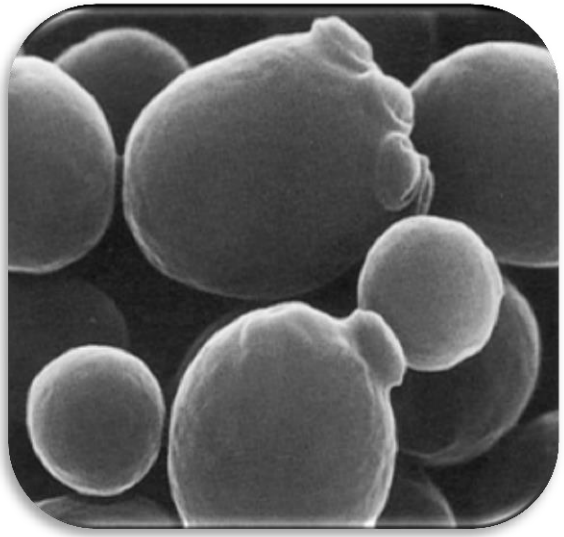
MORFOLOGIA - OVALADA



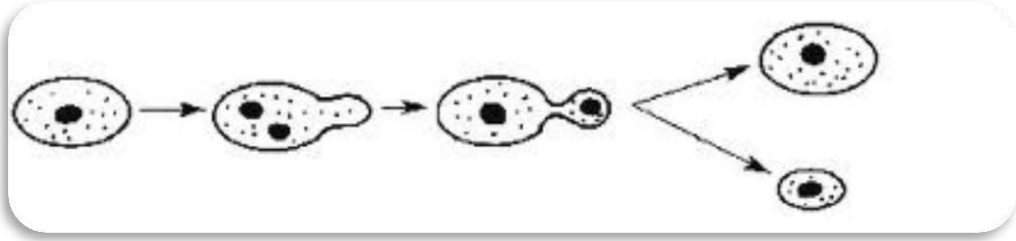
Visualização microscópica

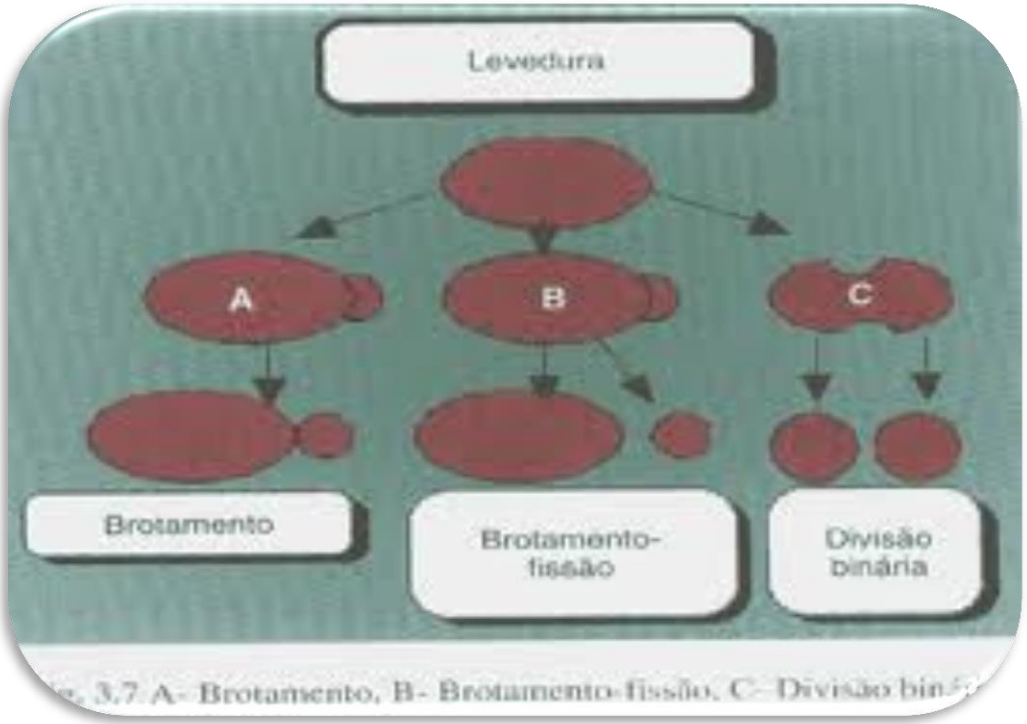
Colônia

LEVEDURAS



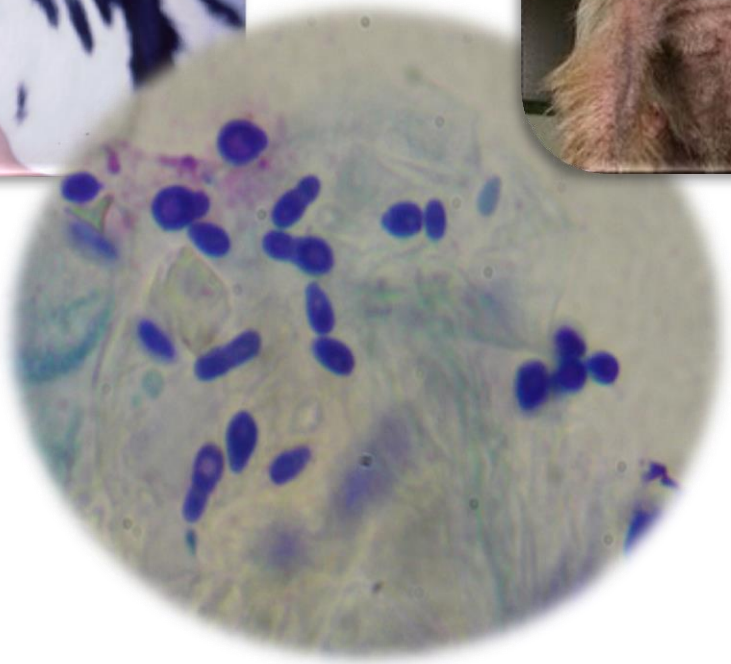
REPRODUÇÃO



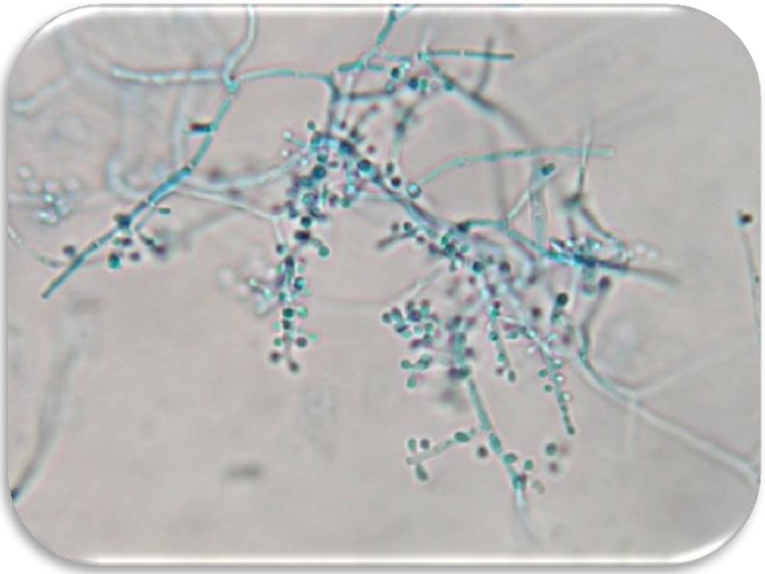


Malassezia pachidermatis

OTITE EXTERNA

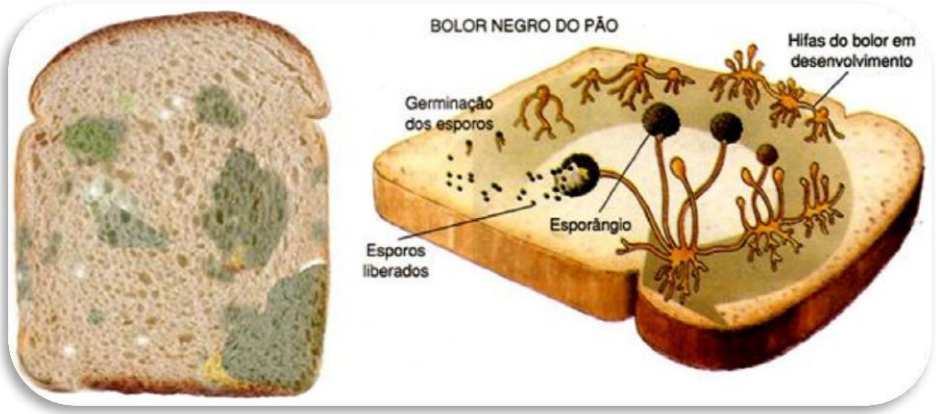


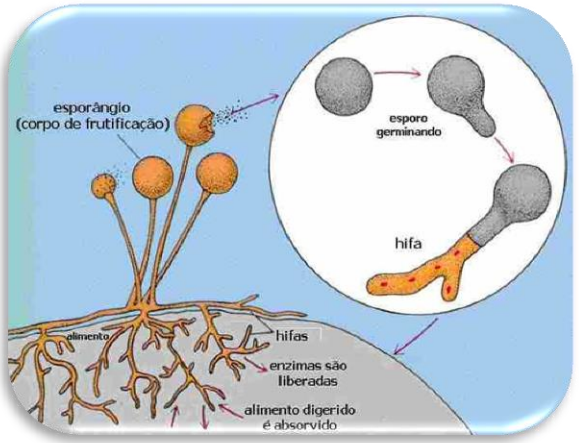
CONJUNTO DE HIFAS – MASSA FILAMENTOSA - MICÉLIO



Fonte: http://www.micologia.com.br/imagens.shtml

FUNGOS FILAMENTOSOS



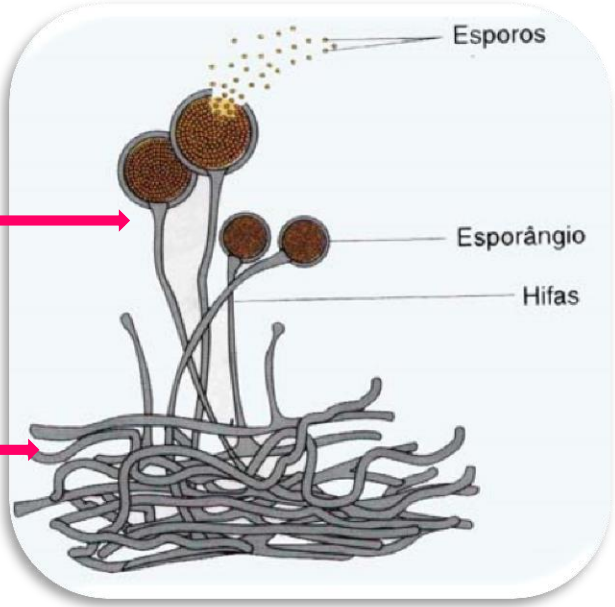


MICÉLIO AÉREO - CORPOS DE ESPORULAÇÃO

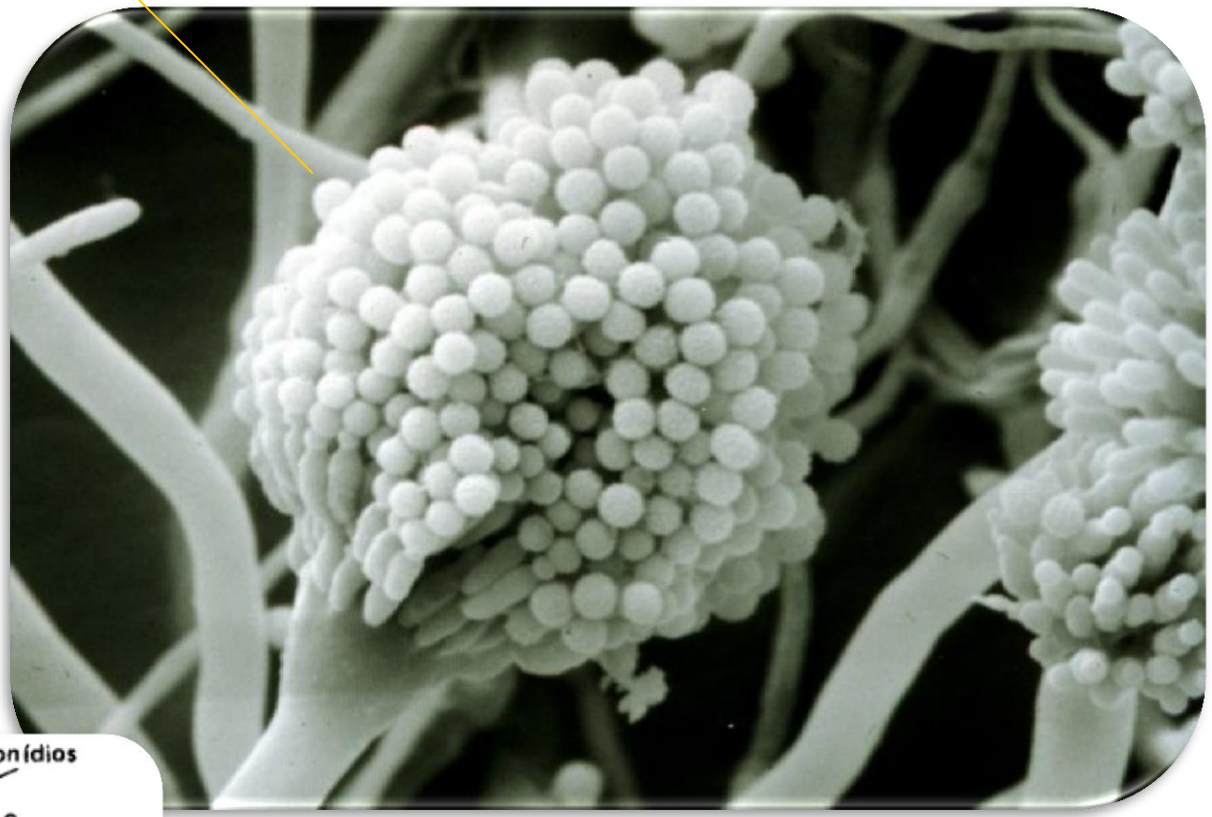
MICÉLIO REPRODUTIVO

MICÉLIO VEGETATIVO

SUSTENTAÇÃO E ABSORÇÃO



ESPOROS - CONÍDIO



CONIDIÓFORO

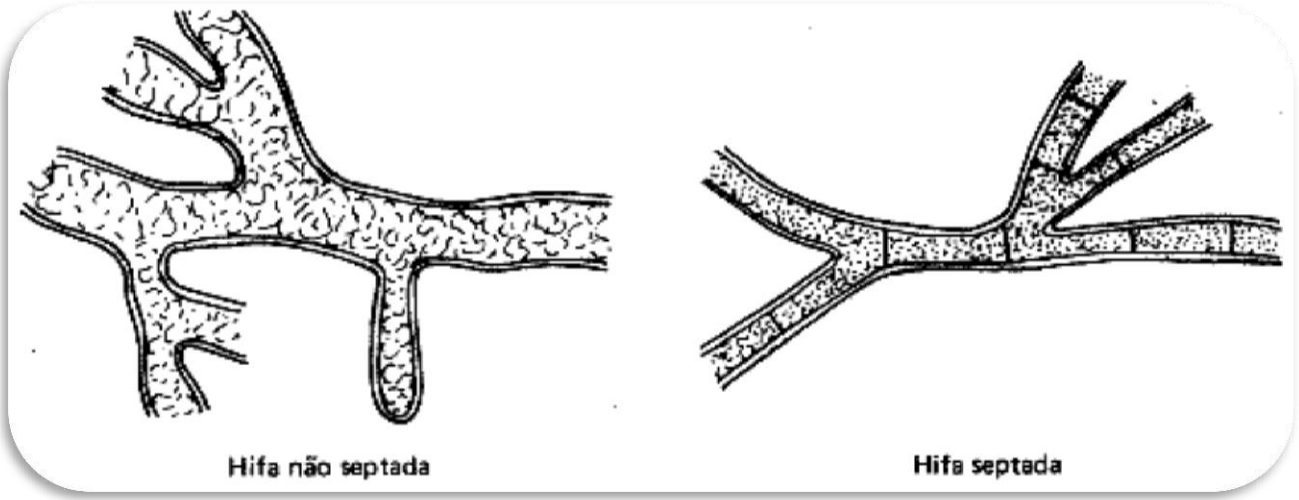
BOLORES - MULTICELULARES

COLÔNIAS PULVERULENTA

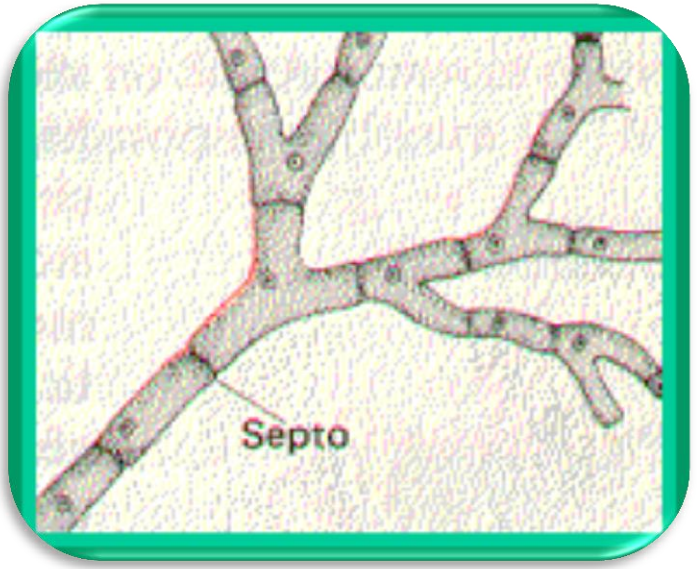
COLÔNIAS AVELUDADAS

COLÔNIAS ALGODONOSA

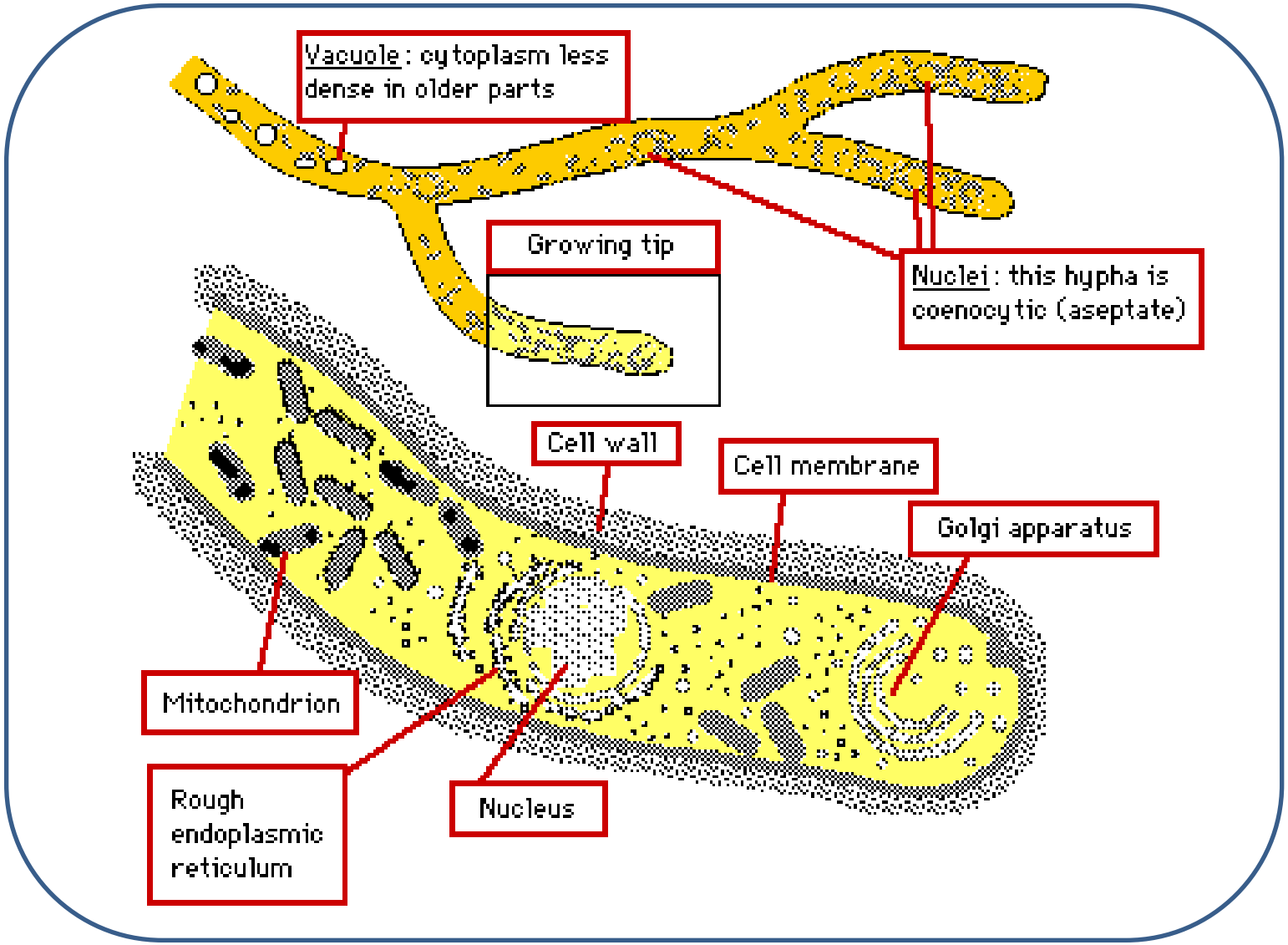
DERMATOFITOSES - MICOSE SUPERFICIAL



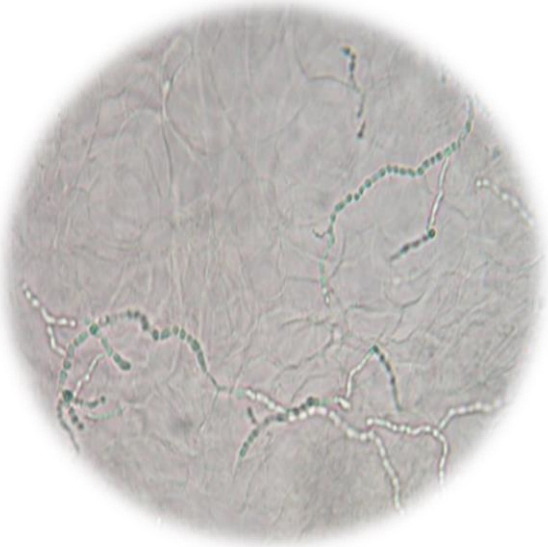
FILAMENTOS - HIFAS

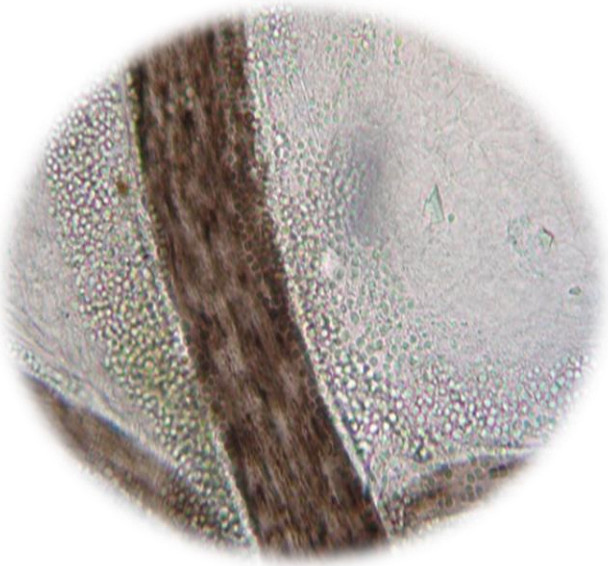


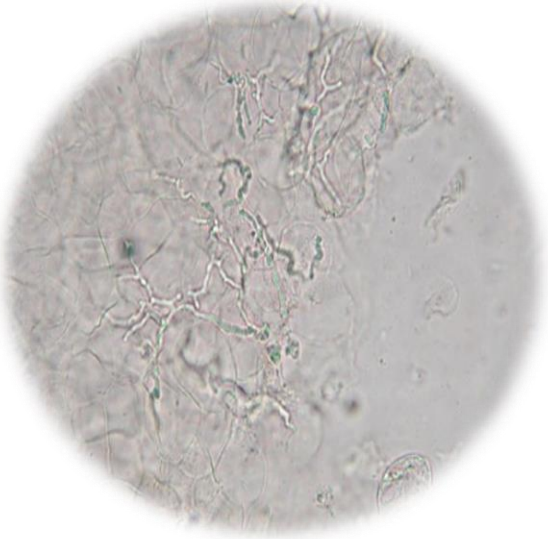
FILAMENTOS - HIFAS

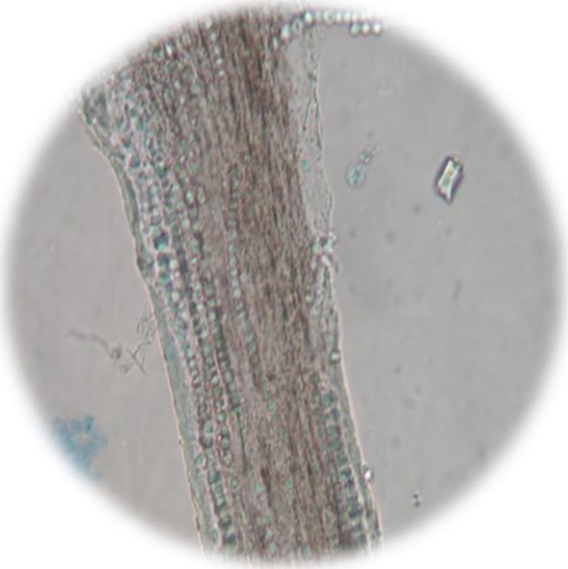


FUNGOS FILAMENTOSOS









Diferenças entre bolores e leveduras

ASPECTOS MORFOLÓGICOS	BOLORES	LEVEDURAS
Aspecto da colônia	Cotonosa, pulverulenta	Cremosa, seca, brilhante, opaca, aveludada
Presença de pigmentos	Esporos e/ou hifas de cores diversas	Carotenóide (alaranjado), melanina (preto)
Superfície e verso da colônia	Elevações, depressões	Plana, rugosa, radiada
Velocidade de crescimento	Rápido, moderado, lento	Rápido, moderado, lento